Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1478.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,
The Schooner
Fair American,
Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be sent to sea immediately.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
No. 5, Dock-street.
May 29 dtw

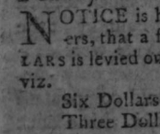
For Sale or Charter,
THE SHIP
WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Master.
OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln-
May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For London,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
James Josiah, Master.
WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 19 §

For Freight or Charter,
To any part of Europe,
The Swedish Ship
Alexander Magnus,
Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,
ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.
Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.
May 26. tuthsf6t

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.
Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.
Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.
May 27. d3ot

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

A CHARGE,

delivered to the Grand Jury of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Richmond, May 22d, 1797, by
JAMES IREDELL,
one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.
(Published at the request of the Grand-Jury.)
[Concluded from Thursday's Gazette.]

Considerations like these are calculated to impress upon the mind that salutary caution with which all public measures ought to be discussed. If it be a point of duty or justice we need enquire no farther: Policy is out of the question. The duty must be performed. Justice must be satisfied, at all risques. Men would be forever unjust, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever, to a strict observance of it. If a subject of policy is in question, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wisest men, with the best motives, have been always divided on such questions, and always will be—because nothing is more fallible than human judgment when it extends its views into a futurity, for the greatest part, so impenetrably hid from the sight of man. All political measures must be grounded on such views, and consequently must partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence,—therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ablest men, and they are generally the best disposed to entertain it. Some mode of decision however must take place. Can we desire a better than that it should be such a decision as the people themselves have deliberately thought best adapted to the case? It is indeed, as well as all other political subjects, a natural and proper object of their review. For their own sake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation, lest they should themselves suffer by a precipitate and erroneous judgment. Before they condemn any one measure, where some measure was necessary, they ought to be very sure that a better could be adopted. None can be adopted without some inconveniences. Few perhaps, without some advantages. It is the part of wisdom to weigh one against the other, and decide in favor of that measure where the advantages are greatest, the inconveniences fewest. Any other mode of considering great questions of public policy is idle and insignificant. If after all, any individual disapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modesty require of him? To be perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and those entrusted to decide are wrong? Who is the man entitled to so arrogant an estimation of his own abilities? Is he rashly to determine, that the measure has been adopted from some dishonest motive? What right has any one man to charge another with dishonesty without proof? Let him prove & punish if he can. If he can do neither, but will indulge in atrocious calumny, he must stand in the view of his fellow citizens as a slanderer, and incur the suspicion, that his readiness to suspect others of dishonorable intentions has probably arisen from something in the texture of his own mind which led him to ascribe worthless motives as the most natural inducement of action. The part, surely, for every man who loves his country, but who disapproves of any public authoritative decision, is to submit to it with diffidence and respect, considering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be so—that whether it be or not he does not live in a despotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very basis of all Republican Governments in particular is, the submission of a minority to the majority where a majority are constitutionally authorised to decide.—For a man to call himself a Republican, without entertaining this sentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it is impossible.

Since, therefore, the plainest dictates of duty, and the principles of republicanism itself, which, in their due application, ennoble the human mind, though nothing can more disgrace it than the abuse of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent on us to take care that an obligation so important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual shall perform his share of the common trust, or answer for his neglect of it. Many instances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happiness of his country, are of a nature not punishable by human laws, and the punishment of them therefore, must be left to the conscience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human sanction, seldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of so serious a nature, and so directly tending either to destroy or injure the society at large, that laws are provided by it for their punishment, and without such laws, and a due execution of them, no society could subsist, for an idea that all men will support voluntarily any government however excellent, or chearfully obey any laws however wise, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to establish some laws containing penal sanctions, so it is also of the highest importance that the execution of these should be provided for in such a manner as to secure as much as possible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocent nothing to fear. The mode of prosecution so long adopted in our country, probably contains this security in its utmost extent. Accusation of one injury—trial by another—the trial being altogether public—witnesses adduced face to face—the prisoner under no restraint but from mere confinement—challenges to a considerable number, in all capital cases, to set aside jurors even for momentary dislike. The jury not being a permanent, but an occasional body, liable to be affected either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be subject to a similar prosecution, by their own precedents. All these circumstances probably provide as great a security for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total impunity for guilt. With us happily this is no theoretic speculation.—None of us can remember a time when these privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us. So familiar indeed, that knowing scarcely any thing of oppressive prosecutions but from the history of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this inestimable blessing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed prosecutions for offences against the United States. The object is the preservation of a union, without which undoubtedly we should not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the support of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by supporting each other might defy the world. But if we disunite, if we suffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealousy to rankle into distrust, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to disturb the order of society by their crimes, we must expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be disgraceful, that of inviting some foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal discords, first making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our divisions, and to which those divisions, if continued, must inevitably give success. So critical and peculiar is our situation, that nothing can save us from this as well as every other external danger, but constant vigilance to guard against even the most distant approaches of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is so formed,—that that vigilance can always be exerted, and those means, when necessary, be drawn forth. To rely upon these is not only our indispensable duty, but the only chance of securing that union of spirit and exertion, without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For twenty-one years that union has preserved us thro' multiplied dangers, and more than once rescued us from impending ruin. I trust it will still display itself with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no idle devotion to names without meaning, or to professions without sincerity, will be capable of weakening by any impression on a sensible people a cement essential to their existence.

I deliver this general address, not knowing of any particular offences likely to come before you. The sentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myself are not uncongenial to your own. The present situation of our country is such as requires the exertion of all good men to support and save it. I enter into no particulars, as the Legislature of the United States are now assembled, and for whose decision every worthy citizen must wait with solicitude and respect. In the mean time it is of the utmost consequence that every man should sacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the observance of them in any instance dispensed with, without the authority of the Congress of the United States, in any exigence however great, in any situation however alarming. There is no occasion to doubt but that the whole proceedings of that most respectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and firmness, suited to the important and trying situation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if possible, to preserve the peace, at the same time that they maintain inviolably the honor, the interest, and the independence of their country.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 24.

(Mr. LIVINGSTON's Speech concluded)

But it is said that Mr. Pinckney probably had power to negociate upon all their complaints; he thought he had not; he had powers of this remarkable character—"*to remove complaints by shewing they were groundless!*"—Is this the language of investigation or of sturdy and fastiduous pertinacity?—is it the language of conciliatory power? But what does Mr. Pinckney himself say on this subject:—I am thoroughly convinced that "the sentiments of America and its government, for they are one, are misunderstood, "and that I am not permitted even to attempt to *explain* them, or, in the terms of "my letters of credence, endeavour to *efface* "*unfavorable impressions*, to *banish suspicions*, "and to *restore that cordiality* which was at "once the evidence and pledge of a friendly "union.—Devoted as I am to the liberty, "prosperity, and independence of my country, the freedom, happiness, and perfect "establishment of the French republic have "always been dear to me, and to have been "instrumental in cementing the good understanding, which from the commencement "of their alliance has subsisted between the "two nations, would have been the height "of my ambition. I must fervently pray "that there *may be a speedy and candid investigation* of those points in which you differ "from us, that affection may banish distrust, "and that the alliance of the two republics "may be perpetual." Had Mr. Pinckney been vested with any powers which would enable him to enter upon a candid *investigation* of the points of difference, would he have thus expressed a wish instead of performing what he so much desired and would have been his direct duty; no, his letters were those of an ordinary minister, a mere successor to the power of his predeceffor and no more; and therefore another assertion that had been made of their *refusal to treat* was not a fact.

Another ground, the depredations on our commerce; this must be confessed to be a great and just cause of offence; but it is a cause that cannot itself, without applying to negociation, justify a war; in this place he felt it incumbent on him to notice a singularity that the sense of dignity and love of justice should have so much occupied the mind of the President in regard to the French depredations, as to shut out all reflection, to suppress all indignation which in the natural order of reasoning might have been expected to be excited by the depredations of other nations; France alone appears capable of crimes—to her offences only are we awakened to the call of dignity and roused to indignation; over others a Lethean mist is drawn, and an imitation of the sense and feeling are tenderly avoided—whence does this emphatic silence arise—surely it does not proceed from any kindness to us at the hands of Britain—it cannot be concealed that Britain has committed enormous depredations on our commerce, not perhaps to the same extent in value as those of France, but surely when the nation is called to consider its situation and to provide for its security, the depredations of Britain were worthy of the nice regards of national dignity and executive protection; there is one species of atrocity practised by that nation, which France has never been so much as accused of—the impressment of our seamen—our fellow citizens have been forcibly taken on board British ships of war, and compelled to fight in a cause which they abhorred and against a nation to whom they bore the best grounded affection; nay, more they have been compelled to assist in depredations on their own country; another violence which France has never pretended to offer, is the declaration of unalienable allegiance, the seizure of vessels belonging to persons who have become citizens of these states since 1783, and confiscating them as good prize; France has not done either of these acts of violence upon us, and yet we have heard of no remonstrance, we are not even told of the indignity nor alarmed at the humiliation.

He would not impeach gentlemen's motives for their conduct in that House then any more than on former occasions; but at a time not long since, attempts were made to drive members from their right of opinion, by the terrors of impending war; while we exercised an undoubted right to reject a treaty acknowledged to be bad, and which none of us even now perhaps entirely approve.—Apprehensions were excited and panthoms raised up to appal us from solemn an; prudent deliberation—every terrific image was employed to display the horrors of war—the ocean was represented to us as foaming with the pressure of a thousand prows ready to disgorge upon our shores all the furies and passions of war—the earth was made to groan with the trampling of the hosts of cavalry, spreading desolation and blood far and wide—our woods were described as in one immense immense blaze with the scalping-knives reeked in the blood of our simple husbandmen—the heavens were depicted as filled with prodigies and portentious omens, warning us of our impending danger—and hell itself was described as already yawning ready to receive and punish us for our prodigality and rashness, in rousing up the resentments of an indignant nation! Was it not singular that all these chimeres should so soon vanish?—and now we should be told by the same persons who conjured up these delusive threatnings to shake our opinions, that because we seek for peace and negociation we are betraying our country and laying at the feet of a foreign nation: but if it was right and prudent at that time to avoid the remote chances of those horrors so dismaying, at the immense sacrifices we made; is it not much more so now? He would beg gentlemen to contrast the consequences of the two chances of war—and to consider that the adoption of the address, as it stands without the amendment, most obviously leads to war.

He had already sufficiently proved that the alledged refusal to treat on the part of France was unfounded; there was yet one other cause of irritation of which we complained; it was the alledged interference of France between our people and the constituted authorities; what evidence have we of it; he would examine the foundation of this allegation; in Mr. Pinckney's letter he says—"thus who regard us as being of some consequence, seem to have taken up an idea, "that our government acts upon principles "opposed to the real sentiments of a large "majority of our people, and they are willing to temporize until the event of the "election of the President is known, thinking that if one public character is chosen, "he will be attached to the interests of Great "Britain, and that if another character is "elected, he will be devoted to the interests "of France,"—and he there proceeds to say that they think more humbly of us than we deserve, they think "that we are regardless of our national character, honor, and "interests, and subjoins these remarkable "words—"To eredicate this ill conceived "and unfounded opinion, will be a work of "time and labor, so greatly have they been "prejudiced by misrepresentations." So the opinions entertained by the people of France, and these acknowledged by our minister, actually exist upon the basis of misrepresentation; do they form a just ground of war; the speech of Barras is considerd as insulting, but shall gentlemen say that speech is a just ground of war? he confessed the incivility and the unfounded nature of the assertions contained in that speech, but shall we go to war as some wicked nations have done to controul and overturn opinion; are we sure we could remove prejudice or convince the French nation or an individual of that nation of its error, by a war?—and what should we profit by the effort?—That speech, insulting as it is, concludes with assurances of good will to the people of America; it is rather remarkable that the representatives of the American people should entertain resentments because a foreign nation has expressed an affection for their constituents!—The American people and the government are one, sir, and it is impossible to divide them; the American people have demonstrated to the world their attachment to the government by an unanimous obedience to many laws which they have not approved;—as well might the Batavian republic declare war against us for the aspersions cast upon it by Mr. Quincy Adams, our minister resident near that republic; in his letter the 4th of November, 1796 to the secretary of state, he says—"The general disposition, *even of the patriotic party*, in this country, favors cordially and sincerely the neutrality of the United States"—after stating his opinion why, he adds—"But at the same time *the patriotic party can have no avowed will*, different from that which may give satisfaction to the government of France. *They feel a dependance so absolute and* irremovable upon their good will, *that they sacrifice every other inclination, and silence* every other interest, when the *pleasure* of the French government is *signified to them*, in such a manner as makes election necessary."—When a minister of ours writes and our Executive publishes such a letter and such insinuations as these, it should seem a most extraordinary example of inconsistency in us to take offence at the opinions of an agent of the republic for a similar licentiousness; can we wonder when our minister speaks thus contemptuously of a nation, that others should make use of a similar freedom with us.

But admitting for a moment that an appeal had been actually made to the people of the United States, and even that an attempt had been made to obtain influence with the people contradistinguished from the government, would the government have any thing to fear from such attempts—are the people so little acquainted with their own interests and means of happiness—or have the government so much to apprehend from their measures, that they could have to fear an issue of such efforts; No! every appeal which you make to the people the more you strengthen the hands of the government. It is in perfect unison with the practice of all nations to repossess the people with whom we are about to negociate in our favour; it has been our own conduct repeatedly, and it ought to be our conduct now again, we ought by the propriety and temper of language, and by the most sincere demonstrations of our regard for our engagements and neutrality to remove the prejudices which the French people have been injuriously led to entertain concerning us;—our present President when in the character of minister in Holland found the happy advantage which resulted from prepossessing that nation in our favour; it was by obtaining the good opinion of the people thro' the medium of letters written by him and published with his consent, that our revolution derived such essential support and our negociations proved so successful; and who will attempt to rob him of the well merited praise due to his patriotic efforts on that important occasion. It has been our uniform practices to make use of appeals to the people of other nations, and that distinguished from and in opposition to their several governments, we appealed to the people of England, and to the people of Ireland during our revolution, and we went so far as to tell them, of the injustice and oppression of their own government, and to hope for their support; he had lately read as a reason for our forbearance that the people would take a decided part against hostile measures: he did not think this reason was founded on any facts or on any basis of declared and assured evidence, but in whatever light it might be viewed, it could not be considered as a reasonable ground for pursuing hostility or provoking it by hostile language; however, serious some of the matters in difference between the two republics and many of them were obviously trifling, he thought the house should pause before they adopt expressions encouraging irritation and provoking open hostility;—we should weigh the important question whether—if even all that is charged against France is true and unprovoked on our part, that there is still a possibility that we may be compelled to concession, and to retract our charges; in suspending the balances of war we should not calculate upon a positive and inevitable preponderacy in our favor;—but in the address we are told to adopt *strong language*;—if we adopt the language of the report we shall follow that rash counsel—and the issue no man could foresee;—he would therefore prefer the amendment which disarrayed our measures of that fashion of words only suited to war;—but the amendment was objected to and upon very singular and indeed upon contradictory grounds, let us examine those objections. One gentleman said it was too *humiliating* and another that it was *incorrect*—one opposed it because it said *too little* another because it said too much—and again one because it was *too mild* and another because it was *too strong*; but one of those gentlemen after expending a volume of breath upon the violent consequences of the amendment, at length condescends to qualify its vehemence with an *if*—it is an useful particle, and he would say say with Shakespear,

"Your *if* is a great peace-maker."

But the great objection to this amendment is that we interfere with the executive declaration; and by implication—That we propose three things, an apology to France, dictate to the Executive, and rely on France.

To these he would reply, that no apology is proposed, and even if there were that such a step would be preferable to a war: to the second he would compare the strong case of the king of Great Britain, who although an hereditary monarch, and possessed of the legal right to declare war, that it is never done without previous notification and without a thorough discussion and the delivery of advice from the representatives house, when deemed proper; justly our constitution does not preclude the representatives of the American people from declaring their sentiments on a question involving their dearest interests; he did not think such arguments could be entertained in that house he believed the President himself desired it, that he waited for our opinion, and that if we echoed his speech we should not afford him that information which he sought; on the third point a reliance upon France, he would not encounter it because it was an airy nothing having no foundation in the amendment.

Upon the whole, if we reply as is desired by the report of the committee, we put an end to negociation, because it precludes all discussion by insisting on the maintenance of all past errors; we are therein positively declared to be incapable of mistake, is it not then desirable to remove an obstacle fatal to free negociation, which decides by anticipation discussion on the complaints of France, and assumes the monopoly of wisdom and perfection the rights of demanding redress to ourselves, is it not indispensibly required by prudence and good sense that we should extricate whatever negociator we may send from a dilemma so clumsy and forbidding.

One gentleman has discanted upon the mild style of our address of last session, and he sees, or thinks he sees, for it is second sight, in it the true cause of the dismission of our minister from France, and he considers it as couched in terms even *more humiliating* than those of Mr. *Jay's letter to Lord Grenville*, he wished not

to revive the painful remembrance of that humiliating letter; but he could not refift the imputation on the addrefs of laft feffion, becaufe if there was any humiliation in it; the odium muft fall equally on the Senate, who had expreffed ideas exactly correfpondent; but altho' he could not agree with the gentleman in the humiliating comparifon of the addrefs with the letter alluded to, he fhould ftill go fo far as to acknowledge that he thought the language of the addreffes of laft feffion tended to produce the effects the gentleman had affumed; but from a very different caufe—it was the irritating language of both that produced it: and it was on that account above others that he was now compelled to prefer the amendment to the report, becaufe the latter was dictated in the fame irritating fpirit.

A gentleman yefterday had afked where we were to look for our profperity—was it in the ruined farmer, and merchant, the fall of produce and ftagnation of trade? The fair inference from this queftion was that our condition now was as bad as that of a ftate of war—it means this, or it means nothing?—He would therefore afk that gentleman whether a war would raife the price of produce?—Whether we fhould live as peaceably at home as we now do?—Will a war protect our fhips, enrich our merchants, or increafe our trade? Will a war produce any one effect that could enable us to benefit by the change? Every ftep toward irritation is a ftep towards war, and a war of the moft ruinous nature,—whofe confequences were fo various as to be incalculable; with all his efforts however feeble in themfelves, he would oppofe it—he had uniformly oppofed the meafures which he long foreffaw and had at laft led to this unfortunate crifis—but he yet relied on the virtue and magnanimity his country would terminate favorable to our liberty our happinefs and our natural alliances.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The Houfe again refolved itfelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. DENT in the chair, on the reported anfwer to the Prefident's Speech; and the chairman having read the remaining clauſes, and no further amendment being fuggefted, a motion was made for the committee to rife and report the addrefs with the amendments, which was accordingly done.

The houfe being refumed, the amendments were read at the Clerk's table, and afterwards the Speaker proceeded to read them, and to take the fenfe of the Houfe upon each.

The firft and fecond were agreed to without oppofition; but on the third being read, viz. the introduction of the following words into the addrefs, "*any fentiments tending to derogate from that confidence; fuch fentiments wherever entertained, ſerve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the real opinion of our conſtituents.*"

Mr. SITGREAVES called for the Yeas and Nays which were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Meffrs. Baird, Baldwin, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawfon, Dent, Elmendorff, Evans, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillefpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrifon, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingfton, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Dowell, New, Nicholas, Parker, Potter, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Pinckney Diftrict,) R. Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—48.

NAYS.

Meffrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Ege, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Grove, Hartley, Hindman, Hofmer, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Otis, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepherd, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, Jeremiah Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Charleſton,) Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Van Allen, J. Williams—46.

The fourth amendment, which was of a trifling nature, was agreed to; but on the amendment introduced by Mr. Dayton, being read, Mr. Williams propofed to add the word *juſtice* in one part of it; but,

Mr. W. SMITH faid he fhould propofe an amendment, which he fuppofed would fupercede the one moved by by Mr. Williams. He wifhed, inſtead of directing the Prefident to any particular meaſure, to make the expreffion general, which would remove moſt of the objections to the amendment.—He wifhed to ſtrike out all that followed the word "inſtituted, and to inſert *nor can we too ſtrongly expreſs our ſincere deſire that a mutual ſpirit of juſtice and accommodation may produce a conciliation compatible with the rights duties and honour of our nation.*"

Mr. NICHOLAS faid this amendment was either a ſubſtitute, or the ſame as the original motion, which had been decided yeſterday. The Speaker having read the motion declared it to be out of order.

Mr. SITGREAVES ſaid, if the motion juſt made was out of order, he ſhould make one which he believed would be in order. It was to ſtrike out all the words in the amendment of the committee of the whole from "conciliation," to the word "exiſt," and inſert "*juſtice and*" before conciliation.

Mr. GILES ſaid that this propoſition went to deſtroy the amendment altogether. If they were to ſtrike out that part of it which went to the placing of France on the ſame footing as other nations, it would be inferred that they refuſed to place her in that ſituation, and would place her in a ſtate of *outlaw*. He wiſhed, if gentlemen meant this, they would declare it.

Mr. HARPER thought the alarm of the gentleman laſt up perfectly groundleſs.—Gentlemen had conſtantly declared their reaſons for oppoſing the words propoſed to be ſtruck out, was an unwillingneſs to interfere with the Executive Authority. They were not diſpoſed to withhold from France what other gentlemen wiſhed to give her; but they did not wiſh to give it her in this way. If the preſent motion prevailed, the inference could not be that it was not the wiſh of the houſe to preſerve peace; the Republic of France would very well underſtand it.

Mr. COIT ſaid the warmth of the gentleman from Virginia had ſurprized him. Mr. C. denied that France could draw any unfavorable inference from an agreement to the preſent propoſition: for ſaid he, if the *Lord's Prayer* were inſerted on our Journals, would the gentleman ſay it would be rejecting the Lord's Prayer to expunge it. He refuſed to vote for the amendment of the Committee of the whole, becauſe he conceived it to be neither *Engliſh*, nor *common ſenſe*.

Mr. VENABLE ſaid there was no occaſion for warmth. He could ſuppoſe no other view in gentlemen bringing forward the motion, except that they thought the Houſe would vote for it, without underſtanding the drift of it.

Mr. SITGREAVES did not know that the underſtanding of the Houſe would be enlightened by the explanation which had been given to the motives of the friends of this motion. He felt perfectly indifferent as to the motives which might be attributed to him by certain perſons. He meant this propoſition to produce that conciliation which appeared to be the wiſh of every one. All were agreed that ſome conceſſions ſhould be made to France, but there was a difference of opinion about the propriety of an interference with the Executive. He tho't if his amendment took place it would produce the effect deſired; becauſe, if any inequality exiſted in treaties, it would be removed by this general expreſſion as well as by a particular one. This was his intention. He did not know how members would vote on this occaſion! but he truſted there were thoſe who wiſhed France to have juſtice done her, who were alſo deſirous of not interfering with the buſineſs of the Executive. It was to meet the wiſhes of ſuch gentlemen that he introduced this amendment. If this ſentiment was not adopted, he ſhould vote againſt the anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident which ſhould contain the ſentiment introduced by the amendment of the committee of the whole.

Mr. M'DOWELL ſaid, that after having diſcuſſed this queſtion for nearly a fortnight, and they had come to a vote upon it, an attempt was now made to ſet aſide that vote in an indirect way, inſtead of meeting it in an open manner. He ſhould have been better pleaſed with gentlemen if they had employed a part of the time which they had occupied in talking about the powers of the Executive in enlightening him with reſpect to the rights of that houſe. They had been told they ought not to doubt the wiſdom of the Executive; he would do what was right, but he believed the Preſident waited for, and expected the opinion of that houſe.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, if he underſtood the amendment of the gentlemen from Pennſylvania, the conſtitutional principle which had been ſo much talked of, would be as much infringed, if this paſſed, as if it ſtood in its preſent form. He ſaw no difference as to the Executive, than this, that by an ambiguous, general expreſſion, their meaning might not be underſtood.

Mr. DANA ſaid he was oppoſed to the amendment; for it might be that it might be neceſſary to make conceſſions to France which juſtice did not require, but which the intereſt of our country might. Mr. D. ſaid they were poſſeſſed of two deſcriptions of rights, viz. rights of Sovereignty, and rights which were obtained by virtue of treaty.—They propoſed to ſay to the Preſident, in this addreſs, "we will never ſurrender our rights as a nation;" but he did not know that it would be for the good of the country, that they ſhould maintain all that they poſſeſſed by treaty, and therefore he did not wiſh to inſiſt upon it. And he conſidered this addreſs as pledging themſelves to preſerve all our other rights, which he thought it proper at this time to do, eſpecially as they had been called upon by the Preſident for the purpoſe. The object of this addreſs was, therefore, to aſſure the Preſident how far he might rely upon them; but, if an amendment like that which was now propoſed to be diſplaced, was not agreed to, the Executive might ſuppoſe the Houſe pledged to do more than they intended to do.—He thought the Houſe had a conſtitutional right thus to ſpeak, becauſe they had the right to declare war, which gave them this right.

Mr. POTTER ſaid he voted againſt the ament in the committee of the whole, not becauſe he did not wiſh to put France upon the ſame footing with other nations; but becauſe he not wiſh to give up the ground of recovering redreſs for the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce. The ſame reaſon would induce him to vote for ſtriking out the words now propoſed to be ſtruck out. He thought there had been much unneceſſary debate on this ſubject, about *French party* and *Engliſh party*. For his part, he ſhould like ſuch an addreſs beſt as ſhould mortify *both* the moſt.

Mr. W. SMITH repeated his reaſons for oppoſing the amendment in committee of the whole, and was of opinion that the thing was not clearly underſtood by its friends. The committee of the whole having, however, declared that France ſhould be placed upon the ſame ground with other nations, he ſaw no occaſion for carrying the matter any farther, by inſerting it in the addreſs to be preſented to the Preſident. He thought the matter might very well reſt here, and introduce the words "mutual ſpirit and juſtice" into the addreſs. If they muſt, however, ſuggeſt to the executive, he did not think they ought to confine themſelves to making conceſſions to France. Indeed it was contradictory to ſpeak of mutual conciliation, and propoſe nothing to be done by France. If gentlemen inſiſted on this amendment as paſſed yeſterday, he ſhould think it his duty to propoſe that France ſhould be called upon to do juſtice, by inſerting, "*and a diſpoſition on the part of France to redreſs the injuries committed againſt the United States.*"

Mr. S. SMITH charged the gentleman juſt ſet down with repeating the ſame obſervations over and over again. Mr. S. denied that the privilege of coming into our ports with their prizes was any longer ſerviceable to the French, ſince they were not permitted to ſell them. Under theſe circumſtances, he ſaid, the French would not bring their prizes into our ports. Did Great Britain, he aſked, keep her treaty in reſpect? No; ſhe did not. It was true ſhe did not bring her prizes into our ſeaports; but ſhe brought them into our rivers and bays, and then ſent them to Halifax. But, becauſe the French had come upon our coaſt with ſome veſſels of war, it had been accounted a very extraordinary thing—tho' the Britiſh ſhips of war are conſtantly on our coaſt. Indeed, he ſaid, they had juſt taken the brig Liberty, from Philadelphia, and a ſchooner from Baltimore (which he ſaw with pleaſure ſet ſail) laden with ſome families, chiefly old women and children, who were returning home to Cape Francois, which were ſent into Halifax. The veſſels of the Britiſh keep poſſeſſion of one of the mouths of our rivers, and yet we are not ſurpriſed at it, becauſe we are uſed to it; but becauſe one or two veſſels are taken by French privateers, we are greatly ſurpriſed. He was far from juſtifying the conduct of the French; but he was not for making war upon them, on account of what they had done, becauſe he believed the French government would diſavow many of the injuries which had been committed againſt us. He vindicated neither nation; both had injured our commerce, and entrenched upon our rights. The Britiſh, ſaid he, oblige our veſſels paſſing in or out of the Cheſapeak, to *douſe their colours*; yet this nation lately made a treaty with us! This was not an agreeable thing to Americans, but they were obliged to ſubmit to it. He mentioned theſe things to ſhew that France was not ſingular in her aggreſſions towards this country.

Mr. BALDWIN repeated his objections to the report which he made yeſterday, in order to ſhew the propriety of diſagreeing to ſtrike out the words in queſtion.

Mr. OTIS did not think it neceſſary to go into a comparative view of the outrages committed againſt the commerce of this country by the Britiſh and French. He believed the houſe was tired of ſuch repetitions: The gentleman from Maryland had told them that the Britiſh had taken a cargo of *old women*. The French army and conventions had been introduced amongſt them by turns, and now the gentleman had brought forward the *old women*; whatever effect the former might have upon their debates, he knew of none this cargo could produce.—The queſtion, he ſaid, was now reduced to a narrow compaſs, viz. to a propoſition to inſert *general* words, in the place of *particular* ones. Both were intended to have the ſame effect, and the object of the preſent amendment was to produce conciliation. It had been inſinuated that gentlemen who voted for the amendment of yeſterday, could not vote for this, but he tho't they might with propriety do it, and by thus acting, eſcape the danger of encroaching on the duty of the executive. It had been relied upon, that becauſe the legiſlature had power to declare war, *ergo*, this houſe has a right to decide upon what terms it will be willing to declare war. He did not think the conſtitution ever intended ſuch a dialogue to be held with the executive; for the houſe of repreſentatives and ſenate might diſagree, and therefore it was a thing not to be anticipated. Though he was charged with being of the war party, yet he did not know that he ſhould be willing to go to war, even if the preſent negotiation were to fail. Indeed, he thought, the particular propoſition more threatening than any other. But it had been ſaid, that if the preſent motion paſſed, France would be in a ſtate of outlaw. If ſuch conſequences could be ſeriouſly charged upon the paſſing of a motion of this kind, what ſituation, he aſked, were we in? It ſeemed as if the cup of humiliation muſt be filled to the brim.

Mr. VENABLE denied that the propoſition now moved were to the ſame effect as the one intended to be ſtruck out; if it were ſo, indeed, he would aſk why gentlemen were ſo anxious to have it paſſed. What did gentlemen mean by *conciliation?* He believed they meant this—*Come over to our ſide.* The gentleman juſt ſat down had the other day ſaid, let gentlemen deſcend from the pride of opinion, and come and rally round us. This was a peculiar kind of *modeſty* which that gentleman ſeemed to poſſeſs, and he wiſhed him to keep it.

Mr. DENNIS ſaid, admitting that the words as they ſtand are not unconſtitutional, he could not ſee why gentlemen ſhould be ſo tenacious of them. It ſeemed as if they were diſtruſtful of the Executive. They were told by the public prints that the Preſident had appointed Negociators, men of character, who, it could not be doubted, would do their duty, and that they were actuated by a diſpoſition to heal the differences between the French republic and this country. He believed there was a majority in that Houſe who wiſhed to depend upon the Executive. He could only ſee one reaſon for the conduct of gentlemen on this occaſion, and that was, that they were afraid the Executive would *do right*, and acquire too much reputation. They want it to appear to the world, that it was they who delivered their country from the danger with which it was threatened. Much, he obſerved, had been ſaid about the rights of that Houſe; he did not mean to go into the ſubject; but he would aſk, whether, if the Executive ſhould unneceſſarily draw the country into war, would that Houſe, when war was raging amongſt us, refuſe to appropriate money for carrying it on? They certainly would not—all would unite in repelling the danger.

Mr. GILES hoped that by this time, gentlemen had got rid of their conſtitutional ſcruples, as this propoſition involved in it an interference with the Executive in an equal degree with that it was meant to ſupercede. It would alſo have an operation upon the next clauſe of the addreſs, which aſſerted that the conduct of government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations, which went as well to France with reſpect to her treaties, as to other governmental acts. This was the difference betwixt the two propoſitions. Indeed, if it were only a ſubſtitute for the words ſtruck out, there would be an objection on the threſhold. The object was, were they willing to make ſome conceſſion for the ſake of peace? He would rather give up the ſpoliations than go to war. He would rather pay for them. But he truſted, if our negociator propoſed to do juſtice to France with reſpect to her treaties, this ſacrifice would not be neceſſary. The gentleman from Maryland charged gentlemen with wiſhing to deprive the Preſident of the reputation of accommodating the exiſting differences; but he ſaid, if they had any ſhare of the reputation, they would alſo have a ſhare of the reſponſibility for any conceſſions which it might be found neceſſary to make, which would attach to him. A curious idea had been ſtarted by the gentleman from South-Carolina. He thought, having carried the queſtion into a committee of the whole, that the matter had gone far enough. So that gentlemen having yeſterday agreed to what they thought right, might to-day agree to what they believed wrong. He could not conceive that this kind of argument could operate upon the Houſe.

Mr. GALLATIN had no objection to the word *juſtice* being introduced into the amendment, but not as a ſubſtitute for what was meant to be ſtruck out. He looked upon the amendment as of two parts, the firſt to ſtrike out the words relative to putting France upon a footing equal with other nations; the ſecond to introduce the ſentiment, that a mutual ſpirit of juſtice will produce accommodation. He was againſt the firſt part, and in favor of the other. The queſtion to ſtrike out was the main queſtion reverſed. He wiſhed the yeas and nays to be taken upon it.

Mr. SITGREAVES could not ſuffer miſrepreſentations to paſs unnoticed. It had been ſaid that this amendment was connected with other parts of the addreſs, and that by agreeing to it, the Houſe pledged themſelves to ſupport the exiſting treaty between this country and France. This he ſhewed was not ſo. He alſo referred to what had been ſaid by Mr. Dana on the ſubject of rights, from whom he diſagreed. He inſiſted that this amendment had nothing to do with reſpect to approbating any paſt meaſures of government; all it was intended to do was, to conciliate the different opinions in the Houſe on this ſubject.

Mr. GORDON ſaid, it ſeemed to be inſinuated that no gentleman could be in favor of this amendment, except ſuch as were averſe to putting France on the ſame footing with other nations; but he would ſay, that tho' he wiſhed France to be ſo placed, and tho' he felt as much gratitude for the aſſiſtance which France had afforded this country in the time of her need as any other gentleman, yet he was in favor of the motion to ſtrike out, becauſe he would avoid all appearance of an interference with the Executive; as he knew how eaſily opinion ſlided into advice, advice into precedent, and precedent into miſchievous effects. He differed in opinion from the gentleman from Connecticut on the ſubject of *rights*, and the conſtruction he put upon it.

Mr. NICHOLAS did not wiſh the preſent queſtion to depend upon nice diſtinctions. He wiſhed gentlemen to recollect that it was not the object of the amendment reported, to *make* war, but to *prevent* war. That Houſe, he inſiſted, had a right to ſay it will not declare war, except ſuch and ſuch things are done. They had the power of preventing war, without conſulting the ſenate. They could ſay they would have peace.

The queſtion for ſtriking out was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Davenport, Dennis, Ege, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofmer, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompſon, Thomas, Van Allen, Wadſworth, J. Williams.—49.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Dana, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowel, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Schureman, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P. diſtrict) R. Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—50.

Mr. KITTERA wiſhed to offer an amendment. It appeared to him that the expreſſion of "mutual ſpirit of conciliation," was improper, as the paſſage of the addreſs now ſtood, without any thing being ſtipulated to be done on the part of France. He, therefore, propoſed to add the following words, viz. "to compenſate for any injury done to our neutral rights, and on the part of."

Mr. HARPER thought this propoſition made bad, *worſe*. They had been contending for a long time againſt interfering with the Executive, and now they were about to extend that interference. For himſelf, the ſame motive which led him to oppoſe the former motion, would lead him to oppoſe this, as he never could vote for a propoſition of this ſort.

Mr. KITTERA hoped the yeas and nays would be taken upon the queſtion. He was againſt giving advice to the Preſident as much as any one; but if they were to give it, he would make it as conſiſtent as poſſible, and at the ſame time that attention was paid to conceſſions to France, he was not willing to forget our own citizens.

Mr. GILES ſaid this propoſition would ſerve to perplex the buſineſs, inſtead of diſſipating difficulties. We were to demand from France compenſation for ſpoliations, or what? we will go to war, for that muſt be the conſequence.

Mr. GALLATIN was in hopes this propoſition would not have been brought before the Houſe; for, if they voted in favor of this reſolution, would it not be putting themſelves in a ſituation of ſaying, if you do not allow compenſation for theſe injuries, we will ſeek redreſs in another way; and, if they voted againſt the reſolution, it would appear as if they intended to abandon the claim.—Being forced, however, to vote in one way or the other, he muſt vote againſt it. He was in favor of making certain conceſſions, becauſe he conceived it to be for the intereſt of this country to do ſo. He ſhould vote againſt the propoſition, becauſe if the French refuſed to comply with the condition, war muſt be the conſequence. He wiſhed the queſtion could be avoided, becauſe he ſaw no benefit that could ariſe from a deciſion upon it.

Mr. BAYARD was ſurpriſed, that after it had been agreed that it ſhould be recommended to the Preſident to make certain conceſſions to France, that gentlemen ſhould be oppoſed to any proviſion in favor of our own citizens. If the French, ſaid he, complain of inequality with reſpect to treaties, how much more reaſon have our citizens to complain of the ſpoliations committed upon their commerce? He thought this amendment calculated to make a bad thing *better*.

Mr. VENABLE was apprehenſive that a deciſion upon this queſtion would be a real injury to the claimants; becauſe if any thing was done which would prevent an accomodation, theſe claims would ſtand on a worſe footing than at preſent—he muſt give his negative to it. There were two hazards to be run; if it were negatived, it would appear as if compenſation was not expected, and if carried, and the French refuſed compliance, war would be the conſequence.

Mr. NICHOLAS wiſhed gentlemen to conſider what a ſerious barrier they were putting in the way of the peace of the country—a clog, which if perſiſted in muſt lead to war. It was poſſible, he ſaid, they might have carried their zeal too far, but what was it to effect? The peace of the country;—whilſt the zeal of their opponents led to war. He felt this queſtion of ſo important a nature, and, in his opinion ſo improper to be decided, that he ſhould move the previous queſtion upon it.

This motion being ſupported by five members (according to the rules of the Houſe) the queſtion now became "ſhall the main queſtion now be put?"

Mr. HARPER ſaid, that if no other good could be effected by this motion, it had produced declarations in favour of the Executive from all ſides of the Houſe. He left it, however, to the ingenuity of gentlemen who voted in favour of the former propoſition, to ſhew, why they voted againſt this. He noticed what had fallen from a gentleman from Virginia with reſpect to ſupporting the Executive; he believed the beſt way of ſupporting the Executive was to leave him to himſelf.

Mr. GILES ſaid, when gentlemen were themſelves turning round, they were apt to believe all the world was doing ſo. He thought there would indeed be inconſiſtency for any member to be in favour of both propoſitions. He was in favour of peace, not becauſe valuable to a foreign country, but becauſe valuable to American citizens, and he thought the mode that he and his friends had advocated was the only one to ſecure it, He believed the buſineſs of ſpoliations ſhould be left to be ſettled by the Preſident in the beſt way he could do it.

Mr. ALLEN thought gentlemen ſeemed too much diſpoſed to lay this country at the feet of France. If the addreſs were examined, it would be found that we only cheriſh a hope that France would compenſate our wrongs. Surely, he ſaid, this cannot give offence.

Mr. GORDON was in favor of peace, and ſtill in favor of what gentlemen had called a *war motion*, and againſt what he called a *peace motion*.

Mr. LIVINGSTON was againſt the main queſtion being put, becauſe he was afraid, if it were put, it would be loſt. He ſaw no impropriety in the motion; it would be no clog upon the negociation, becauſe it muſt be made a part of it. But the loſing the amendment would have a bad effect;—and he believed it would be loſt, becauſe, if gentlemen acted conſiſtently who voted againſt the former amendment, they muſt vote againſt this alſo.

Mr. GOODRICH ſaid, that as they had aſſumed the right of adviſing the Prefident, he wiſhed at leaſt as much reſpect to be paid to the claims of our fellow-citizens as to thoſe of the French Republic.

Mr. SITGREAVES ſaw the difficulty in which gentlemen were placed, which was, either to abandon the claims of their fellow citizens, or their own views, and he had no doubt in ſaying that an endeavor to get rid of the queſtion, was an endeavor to abandon thoſe claims. As it was not an ultimatum, it could not be called a *war propoſition*.

Mr. J. SMITH ſaid the argument of the gentleman from New York was a ſingular one; becauſe if the previous queſtion was carried, it would amount to a *negative*.

Mr. BRENT defended the argument of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SWANWICK ſpoke at ſome length as to the *fineſſe* which had been uſed on this occaſion; as it appeared, he ſaid, that it was the wiſh of gentlemen to carry this propoſition for the ſake only of defeating *both*,—when the vote came to be taken on both together. If both propoſitions could be carried, he ſhould be in favor of both; but he could not conſent to vote for *this*, in order to give gentlemen an opportunity of defeating the other.

Mr. VENABLE again expreſſed his embarraſſment.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid, as the hour of adjournment was arrived, and the debate did not appear to be exhauſted, he moved to adjourn. Adjourned.

In the houſe of repreſentatives yeſterday, the anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States was again under conſider-

ation, and the question left undecided on Thursday was again resumed, viz. the following amendment being under consideration, "*to compensate for any injury done to our neutral rights, and on the part of,*" the previous question had been called upon it; the discussion of which was continued to a considerable length *(the particulars, for want of room, are postponed till Monday.)* At length the question, "Shall the main question now be put," was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brooke, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Ege, Evans, A Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—52.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Clairborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowel, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Pinckney District) R. Sprigg, Sandford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—48.

The previous question having been lost, the main question returned; which having been read, Mr. HAVENS observed, that one part of the amendment was hypothetical, and moved that instead of "*injuries done to our neutral rights,*" it should read, "*injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights.*" This amendment was agreed to without a division; and the main question being about to be put, Mr. GALLATIN observed, that a majority having determined the question should be taken, he now considered it as his business to chuse between two evils. He had considered this amendment as saying, that except the French would compensate the spoliations they had committed upon our commerce, no accommodation could take place, and of course war must ensue; but gentlemen who supported it, denied that it had any such construction, he should, therefore, take in the sense they gave it, and vote for it, though he had rather no vote had been taken upon the occasion. The votes were taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brent, Brookes, Cochran, Chapman, Champlin, Clairborn, Clay, Clopton, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Dennis, Ege, Elmendorff, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Gillespie, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harrison, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Jones, Kittera, Livingston, Locke, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, New, Otis, Potter Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, Skinner, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—78.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Bryan, Cabell, Coit, Davis, Dent, Fowler, Giles, Gregg, Harper, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Nicholas, Parker, Sumpter, Venable, R. Williams.—21.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Dayton's amendment as amended, when the yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Champlin, Clairborn, Clay, Clopton, Dana, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Kittera, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowel, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Otis, Parker, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortland, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams.—58.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Lyman, Matthews, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Thatcher, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—41.

The question being about to be put upon the address as amended, Mr. LIVINGSTON said, having had occasion to express his doubts about the propriety of the conduct of the executive towards foreign nations, and not believing it had been "just and impartial," and not from the fear of offending any foreign nation (as had been insinuated) he was not willing to vote for an address containing words so exceptionable.

Mr. LYON moved to strike out the words "foreign nations."

Mr. LIVINGSTON said he had other objections.

Mr. GALLATIN wished to strike out the whole paragraph from the word "Believing." His great objection to this paragraph, he said, was nor to the clause which said that the conduct of government had been "just and impartial to foreign nations;" for, although he could not say the government had, in every instance, been just and impartial to foreign nations, yet, generally speaking, he believed it had been so. Tho' he did not approve of the conduct of the executive with respect to the British treaty, yet he was not willing to attribute bad motives to them on that account; but the part he had objected to, was that in which they they pledged themselves that the laws were fairly executed; so far as it related to the executive, he doubted not this was the case, but with respect to the subordinate departments of the executive, and the judiciary, he could not give an opinion of this sort; but his chief objection was to the last sentence, in which they said "they did not hesitate to declare, that they would give give their most cordial support to *principles* so deliberately and uprightly established." He did not know what principles, what support was meant.

Mr. W. SMITH said the word *principles* had reference to the laws which they had passed. He did not think the paragraph exceptionable; one nearly similar was inserted in the address of last session, and he tho't it at this time peculiarly proper.

Mr. OTIS thought there was something more artful and insidious in this attempt than in any which had been made in the whole business, as it went to cast a censure not only on the executive, but all the departments of government.

Mr. ALLEN believed there was American *blood* enough to approve of the clause, and American *accent* enough to pronounce it.

The question on this amendment was taken by yeas and nays as follow.

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—45.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—53.

The question was then taken on the address as amended, by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Bayard. Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Milledge, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Skinner, Sinnickson, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Cn.) Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams—62.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Clairborn, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler. Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Havens Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, New, Parker, Sitgreaves, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—36.

Messrs. Venable, Kittera and Freeman were appointed a committee to wait upon the President, to know when and where he would receive the address.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1797.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives waited on the President of the United States at his own house, when the Speaker presented the Address in answer to his Speech at the opening of the session.

—

A Bill to prevent the Citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with or against Citizens of the United States, has been brought forward in the Senate.

—

The following melancholy catastrophe took place at Bordenton, on Friday the 26th ult.

Mr. and Mrs. Wythe, lately from England, together with Miss Martha Reeves and Mr. John Forder, both residents in Bordenton, formed a little party and crossed the Delaware with a view of spending the afternoon in the pleasures of friendship. Evening had come on before they attempted to return. Their batteau was small and leaky, and, while in the midst of the river, their apprehensions were awakened.

They came, however, safely 'till within about ten yards of the shore, when the batteau striking against a large boat that lay in the river, and which the darkness of the evening had prevented them from perceiving, overturned. Mrs. Wythe sunk, notwithstanding all the efforts of her husband—The two young persons shared her fate. Mr. Wythe with difficulty reached the shore.

—

Saturday last was launched at Charlestown (Mass.) a ship of 420 tons. She is pierced for 24 guns, and was designed for the India trade. Her name is the Empress of China.

—

A letter from Havanna dated May 10 says, the present Governor, the Earl of Santa Clara, has notified the French Vice Consul, Bondeneace, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with that port *free* and uninterrupted, and that French cruisers are not to molest neutral vessels bound to or from it.

—

From the KNOXVILLE [Tennessee] GAZETTE.

—

May 1.

On Friday last, pursuant to his sentence, Robert Parker was executed, for the crime of burglary.

—

Last Saturday arrived in town, three sons of the late Duke of Orleans; and yesterday set out on their journey to the Westward, by Tellico, Fort-Grainger, Nashville, &c. At the age of fourteen years, the eldest of those gentlemen commanded one of the wings of Dumourier's army at the famous battle of Jemmappe, and the two youngest were imprisoned 43 months at Marseilles, by the French government.

Copy of a letter from The Honorable WILLIAM BLOUNT, to Brigadier-General WHITE, dated Beaver Creek Iron works, Sullivan County, (Tennessee), April 17, 1797.

SIR,

THAT Congress had authorized the redemption of the American seamen (slaves or captives) to the Dey of Algiers, taken upon the high seas upwards of three thousand miles from home, in search of foreign luxuries and wealth, at a high price, has long since been made known to the public in general; but it remained to the last hour of the last session to pass an act to authorize the treasury department to reimburse to certain of those seamen the price paid for their redemption by themselves or friends.

Your sister, Mrs. Willson, and her children, and many other persons employed in agriculture, have been taken by Indians and carried into captivity from their houses and their farms, of whom besides Mrs Willson and her children, some have been redeemed at a high price from their captors; I mean high in the estimation of those who paid the price of their redemption, though very trifling compared to the price paid by the United States to the Dey, for the American seamen. It cannot be necessary to offer any reasons to prove that the agricultural interest, out of which commerce has grown, is entitled to an equal degree at least of the support and protection of the federal goveenment. The object of thus premising, is to teach you to hope that upon application to Congress, by petition, supported with proper vouchers, you will be repaid the sum by you paid for the recovery of your sister and children. And to the end that all the citizens of Tennessee under similar circumstances with yourself, may receive from me the same degree of information, I request you to publish this letter in the Knoxville Gazette.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

[Further Extracts from London papers, by the Packet Carteret, from Falmouth.]

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PLYMOUTH, April 5.

At the conclusion of the sea-fight off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of February the Spanish admiral, with no small air of triumph, observed, that although he had the misfortune to lose four of his ships, two of which were first-rate, yet it was a matter of no trifling consolation to him, to reflect, how many of the English ships must have been sunk, as there were only fifteen remaining.

The San Joseph Spanish man of war is one of the most wonderful ships that ever has been constructed, her breadth of beam exceeding that of the Victory's three feet; nevertheless she worked under her jury masts as quick and as handily as a frigate. In point of sailing, she was considered as the CRACK ship in the Spanish navy. All the prizes made on this memorable day, are remarkably fine ships, and have lately undergone thorough repairs. Upon the whole, so valuable and extraordinary a capture is not to be met with in our naval annals.

In the late action off Cape St. Vincent's, the Spanish fleet had numberless frigates, whilst, on our side, we had so few, that the Bon Citoyen, a sloop of 18 guns, was left with the charge of Le Salvador del Mundo.

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Slater, the messenger, was dispatched on Wednesday evening with his letters to Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Minister at the court of Petersburg; from thence he will proceed to Constantinople.

Renewal of the Negociation for Peace.

Mr. Pollen rose, in conformity to notice, to submit a proposition on the subject of negociation. In doing this, he disclaimed the idea of being actuated by party-motives. He was impelled by a conviction of the necessity of terminating the war, or convincing the world, that the prosecution of it was owing to the unjust demands of the enemy. He then took a view of the calamities produced by it, expatiated on the critical situation of this country, and read extracts from the Redacteur of the 24th Dec. asserting that the war was defensive on the part of France, and that they were desirous of peace. These he knew were the sentiments of the Directory. From which it was obvious that the negociation then pending was broken off by the insincerity of his Majesty's ministers. In support of this assertion, he read a variety of extracts from the correspondence between Lord Malmsbury and M. La Croix, and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, representing that it appeared, on mature consideration, from the result of the late negociation, that his Majesty's gracious and benign intentions had been misconceived by the government of France, or unexplained to the French nation; the house therefore prayed that his Majesty would be pleased to adopt such measures as he may judge most effectual to remove those misconceptions and representations relative to the sincerity of his Majesty's Ministers.

Major Elford said, he rose to give the address his most decided negative, from a conviction that it would throw obstacles in the way of instead of accelerating a fair and honourable peace.

Mr. Pitt said, at the present conjuncture, the motion could not be productive of any practical benefit to the country, and might prove injurious to fresh negociations. The hon. gentleman's lamentations on the calamities of war would always prevail, unless war could be wholly excluded; but on every evil the house ought to decide on the comparative evil, without suffering their judgment to be biassed by circumstances unavoidable in a contest founded on justice, necessity and self defence.—That insincerity in the late negociation was imputable to ministers, he denied. The failure he averred was solely to be ascribed to the extravagant demands of the enemy. The unauthenticated papers on which so much stress had been laid, contained a gross misrepresentation of facts and fallacious arguments.

With respect to the address itself, it was calculated to encourage the enemy and embarrass fresh chances of general pacification. The house had seen enough to be convinced that ministers are impressed with the most earnest desire for accelerating that desirable object. The motion was therefore superfluous in one view, and dangerous in another. When ministers had experienced so much disappointment, and the enemy made such exorbitant demands, they had no reason to be very sanguine in their expectations from the present address. If any success can be attained, it must be by a direct negociation in concert with our allies. But he begged to impress upon the house that there were even limits to the wish for peace. That object was only desirable where there was adequate security against additional insults, and on this principle the country ought to act. If therefore measures of this nature are now depending, any thing that might frustrate them was dangerous at the present crisis.

Our views ought to be directed to disappoint the policy of the enemy, in disuniting our allies. I have, said Mr. Pitt, no difficulty in stating that his Majesty's Ministers are at this moment about to embrace an opportunity for negotiation. In consequence of the determination expressed by the Emperor, not to enter into any negociation for peace except in concert with Great Britain, steps have been taken for the renewal of a joint negociation, and his majesty has determined to send a confidential person to Vienna, to concert measures with the Emperor for a joint negociation. Under these circumstances he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion.

Col. Porter contended that Ministers were not actuated by a sincere desire to make peace.

Mr. Addington combated the topics advanced by Mr. Pollen, and entered into a vindication of the Minister's conduct through the whole of the war, of which he gave a history of the origin and progress, and suggested the propriety of postponing this motion until the event of the negociation alluded to was known. The hon. gentleman then entered on a flattering description of the resources of the country. We are said he, in possession of abundant wealth. If we act with spirit we shall find ourselves strong; if we act with liberality, we shall find ourselves rich. However he might wish for œconomy, it was a narrow, contracted, and shallow policy, to act at the present conjuncture with an unbecoming parsimony.—Our interests were identified with our honor. Our situation ought to arouse our exertion for the establishment of a permanent and solid peace. These discussions were calculated to damp the spirits, to unnerve the exertions, and to frustrate the object we professed to accomplish. For the attainment of this object it was, that Ministers had prosecuted the war. Under this conduct the British Navy had attained the highest pinnacle of glory, and crippled and almost annihilated the navy of our enemy. It was likewise no small advantage that we had preserved the national honour unsullied, our liberties unimpaired, and saved our invaluable constitution. He concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the motion, and moving the order of the day.

Mr. Fox said, it was impossible for him under the pressure of calamities at the present conjuncture to give a silent vote. The house was again called on to continue their confidence in those men, whose counsels had been so injurious to the country, and whose negociations had been so unsuccessful. In order to evade a proposition for the house to interfere with the Executive government, we were now told that a confidential person is on the eve of setting out for Vienna.

Let us examine the circumstances attending his embassy. When the Austrian arms are unsuccessful, we oppose negociation; when the enemy experiences disasters, Ministers say, "What! negociate when we are in the career of victory! No, we shall dictate a peace."—When Lord Malmesbury went upon his embassy, it was during the French victories, the time of all others the least likely ro obtain good terms. Much had been said of the Minister's sincerity on that occasion; for his own part he was ready to believe him sincere, because it was the precise time that peace was least likely to be obtained, and our ambassador remain at Paris till the Minister had negociated his loan.—We were now at the lowest ebb of credit, a loan is wanted, the Austrians are defeated, and the negociation is renewed!

Do not embarrass our negociation say the adherents of the minister. He would ask the house, whether a minister was likely to negociate the worse because the house was previously consulted? On three or four former occasions the Minister had deprecated the interference of the house, on the ground that it would retard rather than accelerate the negociation—The house abstained, and no negociation took place. In his opinion, the previous concurrence of the house would give dignity and weight to their overtures, and be more likely to bring them to a happy termination.

He now called the attention of the house to the relative state of this country and our ally. We were called upon not to vote sums to enable the Emperor to march to Paris, but for the purpose of causing a diversion to prevent the enemy from marching to London. When peace was negociated, he hoped it would be conjointly; but if the question was. whether the war was to be prosecuted, or we were to have a separate peace he felt no hesitation in saying he preferred the latter.

He next touched upon the sacrifices that had been made, and contended, that the objects attained, bore no comparison to the losses. On the other hand, France had gained Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. and the ascendency she had over Prussia produced a great preponderancy in their favour;—but France had acquired an ally which was more formidable against England than the combined efforts of Europe. The ally he meant, was the National Debt of Great Britain;—an ally who would not desert them even in time of peace.

After a few remarks on the nature of the peace, which, he said, ought to be on the principles of equality, and just compensations; but, above all, a reconciliatlou of the resentments of their respective people in order to a permanent peace, to convince both countries that their respective governments are not dangerous to each other, and that they are equally capable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace. He concluded by giving his most hearty support of the motion.

Mr. PITT replied at great length to Mr. Fox.

Several members delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place on the amendment,

Ayes	291
Noes	85

Majority against the motion, 206

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House adjourned to Thursday sen'night.

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MILAN, March 15.

An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of the Republic,—Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second forty-eight thousand, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema,—have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The city of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls, has also shewn an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal Towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the Duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane Republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture.

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BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event, which still appears to us as a dream, has taken place; the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have disarmed and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. The late Governor left the city to-day about noon, but before he went he published the following:

PROCLAMATION:

"*Live the Republic of Bergamo!*

"I engage myself to the People of Bergamo, that I will do my utmost to procure liberty for those persons who are now confined at Venice for favouring the French Republic, and their restoration to their families.

(Signed) "ALEX OTTOLINI."

Every place swarms with French cockades, it is expected that a similar revolution will take place at Verona. Brescia, and Crema; yet considering the magnitude of the event, the greatest tranpuility and order prevails.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

The brig Benjamin and Nancy, captain Pearce, of and from Boston, for Dublin, was at Waterford on the 30th March; she was, on the 23d of that month, boarded by a French vessel of war, which, after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed.

Londonderry, Feb. 27, 1797.

We the undernamed persons, passengers on board the ship Mars, captain Cuscaden, from New-York to this port, take this public method of returning thanks and warmest acknowledgments for his very kind and humane conduct to us. And,

We, the crew of the ship Hercules, of Leith, from Jamaica to London, deem it highly incumbent upon us to express our most grateful sense of his activity in taking us up at sea, in the most extreme danger, and of his humanity and attention exercised towards us till our arrival here.

James Steel, D. Gallagher, Gambell H. Black, Wm. Cuscaden, W. Gallagher, F. M. Mentmen, B. Boyle, James Love, James Gutry James Colter.

Signed in behalf of ourselves and the rest of the passengers.

Extract of a letter from captain Cuscaden, dated Londonderry, Feb. 22.

"In lat. 54, 53, long. 16, we fell in with a ship called the Hercules, from Jamaica bound to London, in distress, without masts, rudder, or tiller, and had been in that state for 6 weeks. The ship making water very fast, the captain and 17 men came on board of us, but the sea running high, could get nothing out of her. Her cargo was rum, sugar and coffee."

Arrived at Charleston, May 20, in 70 days from Rotterdam, the brig Adra, Prentis. On the 5th May, in lat. 32, long. 60, spoke schooner Alligator, Turner, of and from New-York, bound to St. Domingo, eight days out, and all well.

Arrived at Charleston, May 22, the ship Matilda, Tombs, 7 days from New-York.

Calladarees, or Iudia Ginghams.

ON Monday next the 5th June, at 2 o'clock, at Footman & Co's auction store, will be sold by public vendue, one hundred pieces of fine Calladarees or India Ginghams.

FOOTMAN & Co.

June 3, 1797. 3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Public are respectfully informed that
The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
THIS EVENING, June 3,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

AND

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandeveide, Nicholas Corre, M'Donald, the Clown, and Lailson.

Still Vaulting,

By the Equestrian performers, in which they will execute several difficult exercises which have never been attempted but by themselves.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectator; his aim being to please:—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

The Death of Bucephalus,

A Pantomime on Horseback.

BUCEPHALUS will leap over a table of a very great height and also through a large hogshead, with his rider on his back.

Miss Vanice will perform several astonishing feats which has never been attempted but by herself.

The evening's entertainment will conclude by a new pantomime (never performed here) called

Harlequin Mariner;

Or, THE DISTRESSED TAR.

With new scenery, decorations, &c.

Colombine, Mrs. Rowson, from the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, being her first appearance in America.

On Tuesday will be presented, for the first time, PIERRE DE PROVENCE, a grand historical pantomime, with tournaments, battles, new decorations and military evolutions.

Houſhold Furniture.

NOW ſelling by private ſale, No. 17 Dock-ſtreet—conſiſting o chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedſteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in uſe.

The ſale to continue daily 'till the whole is ſold.

June 2 §

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tavern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having ſent by the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank ſtock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three ſhares each—and the ſaid veſſel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will moſt probably occaſion the loſs of the ſaid certificates, gives this public notice,

That he ſhall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper tranſfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.

June 1. 3aw6w

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ſhip GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Coſſas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, ſtriped and flowered fine muſlins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various ſorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Caſks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes Eaſt-India Spirits

For ſale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second ſtreet,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

The Subſcriber,

Determined to retire from buſineſs, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and thoſe who wiſh to anticipate may receive the money at a reaſonable diſcount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorcheſter, near Boſton, 16th May 1797.

JOHN CRAIG

HAS juſt imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Poſt and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe Wine of firſt and ſecond Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogſheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glaſs
Two Trunks of beſt Patent, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery

April 18. 4aw

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general aſſortment of Dry Goods
—Amongſt which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.

May 22 s wſim

To be ſold or let,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A genteel two ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a ſtable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money if good ſecurity is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

The ſubſcribers, have for ſale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.
Port do. in pipes, hogſheads & qr. caſks.
Malaga do. in hogſheads and qr. caſks.
Sherry do. in quarter caſks.
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.
Ruſſia Duck.
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.
Coarſe Toweling.
Iſing Glaſs, firſt ſort.
Ruſſia white Soap, cut in ſmall bars.
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.
London Porter, in bottles.
100 barrels of good beef.
A wrought-iron Book Caſe.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fiſhing creeks, in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania. The ſoil is remarkably fertile; and beſides a large body of meadow, there are conſiderable improvements on the premiſes. Theſe lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

Poſt-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be cloſed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half paſt 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boſton will be cloſed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagſborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-Houſe and Northampton Court-Houſe, Virginia, will be cloſed every Monday morning at half paſt 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Juſt Arrived,

In the ſchooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber.

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyſon, and Hyſon Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheeſe.
Luteſtrings.	Do. Glaſs ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quickſilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sauſages,

Of a ſuperior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

Received, by the Indoſtan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice conſiſting of the following Coaſt Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. ſpie
Madraſs Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muſlins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE higheſt price in ready money will be given for gold or ſilver bullion, old gold or ſilver, or gold duſt, at No. 29, North Seventh-ſtreet.

April 20 2aw6w

To be Sold,

A three ſtory brick Houſe, with ſuitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-ſtreet, No. 88, completely finiſhed, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a ciſtern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding houſe. For particulars apply at the premiſes.

Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, or ſo as to ſuit a purchaſer.

may 15. 3awtf

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, juſt received and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

March 29. eo3p

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER., harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

Spaniſh Language.

WANTED, a perſon well qualified to tranſlate Spaniſh papers and documents into the Engliſh language. Such a one who can produce unexceptionable recommendations, and is deſirous of immediate employment, will pleaſe to make application in writing at the office of the Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the twenty-firſt article of the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between his Catholic majeſty and the United States of America,— during office hours, or at the office of PETER LOHRA, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 1. 2—3p

Southwark Printing-Office,

No. 294, *South Second-ſtreet.*

IF encouraged, Timothy Mountford, will publiſh from this office, a newſpaper, entitled, *The Southwark Gazette, and Philadelphia Regiſter;* the utility of which, no one can doubt of who conſiders the diſtance between this and other offices.

He will ſend papers on the morning of every Thurſday and Saturday, to ſuch places as his ſubſcribers ſhall direct.

The price of this Gazette will be Four Dollars per year, payable as follows: One dollar when called for—one dollar at the expiration of ſix months—and one dollar at the end of every ſubſequent term of three months.

Literary eſſays will be gladly received and inſerted gratis—Advertiſements at the uſual rates.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun. Eſquire, at his houſe in front of the office, who will receive ſubſcriptions.

Subſcriptions will alſo be received by the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſ. *Young, Mills & Son, Thomas Dobſon, John Ormrod, William W. Woodward, and Samuel Richardet,* Merchants' Coffee-Houſe.

May 29. 3peo.

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 *Market-ſtreet,*

HAVE received per the ſhips William Penn and Star from London, a large and faſhionable aſſortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the neweſt patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muſlins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and ſtrip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very ſuperior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muſlinets
Damaſk table-linen, in ſetts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Ruſſia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Iriſh Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new ſhapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdaſhery line.

May 22 §20t

To be Sold,

A large and convenient
Three Story Brick Houſe;

SITUATE at the north-eaſt corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every reſpect well finiſhed. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

May 31. §

For Sale,

ON board the ſhip MOLLY, John Froſt, maſter from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharf

6000 buſhels of fine ſtoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well aſſorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes WhiteHavanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyſon } TEAS
17 tubs Quickſilver
2 cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Manchester Goods well aſſorted in corduroys, thickſets, ginghams, muſlinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black ſewing ſilk,
180 Crates queens ware, well aſſorted,
10 Tons ſheet lead,
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 caſks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing ſlates,
1 box ink-ſtands & note preſſes,
Sail canvas aſſorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennſylvania, the lot on which it ſtands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-ſtreet. The houſe is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-ſtreet, being a ſtreet which leads from Cheſnut-ſtreet and Carter's alley into Dock-ſtreet at the horſe market. The houſe conſiſts of ten lodging rooms, with ſix fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extenſive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eaſtward between this houſe and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handſome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame ſtable and dwelling houſe on Goforth-ſtreet. The premiſes now rent for £.318 per annum. To be ſold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the ſign of the Indian Queen, ſouth Fourth-ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on thoſe who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for ſale the inſtruments, with the neceſſary inſtructions for uſing them.

May 29. dtf

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and ſtate of Georgia, will be ſold by public ſale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tueſday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

1ſt. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Satilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road paſſes through theſe lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are alſo interſected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, ſurveyor, and from Major Hopkins now reſiding in Philadelphia, that the body of theſe lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large veſſels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly firſt rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the ſtate of Georgia, poſſeſſing the ſame advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers reſpecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers and may be ſeen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and ſix months after the ſale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaſer on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes firſt due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-ſtreet, Philadelphia, May* 17*th*, 1797.

20—§4w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-ſtreet.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that ſhe has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which ſhe hopes to be able to ſhew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. m1wf

A Compting Houſe to let.

THE Compting Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. John E. Caldwell, on Roſs' wharf, will be vacant on 1ſt June—and for hire to any perſon who may apply for ſame. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. eo6p

To Let,

And poſſeſſion given in two weeks,

A good 3 ſtory Brick Houſe,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-ſtreet.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-ſtreet.

May 26 §6t

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, laſt evening, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly elected members thereof:

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Roſe,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treaſurer, Mr. Shields, preſented to the meeting the ſtatement of the funds of the ſociety; whereupon, it was

Reſolved, that he be requeſted to continue his ſtrenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his ſucceſs thereon at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every ſtage of that diſeaſe, without the uſe of mercury or reſtraint of diet, in any caſe recent and ſimple, on application at No. 113, Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himſelf, that no ſyſtem of cure (however ſpecious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for theſe two centuries paſt, and united experience aſſirms, that any ſubſtitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary muſt be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheleſs, he undertakes, however complicated the caſe, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's conſtitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-ſtreet, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until ſeven; but any other time at his dwelling houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

May 16. dtf

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun. at his Compting-houſe, No. 89, South Third-ſtreet,

A quantity of the beſt

Boſton meſs Beef in whole and half barrels, fit for ſhip's uſe
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, juſt landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Caſtile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further aſſeſſment of fifteen dollars is levied on each ſhare, payable in the following inſtalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1ſt of June.
One quarter on the 1ſt September.
One quarter on the 1ſt Dec. next.

Which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the ſame as above directed, the ſeveral forfeitures directed by the Conſtitution, willl be exacted

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE,
Treaſurer.

May 15 §1m

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Cheſnut-Street,*
Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.

March 6. §

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, *North Second ſtreet,*

A few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms, a general aſſortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact meaſures, decanters and wine glaſſes; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in ſets and ſeparate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jerſey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the ſhorteſt notice.

May 11. dtf

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for ſale

24 hogſheads Cod Fiſh.

A ſtore to let,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 29. 6p

Roſs & Simſon,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Liſbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Caſks
A few Quarter Cheſts beſt
Freſh Hyſon and Hyſon Skin } TEAS
Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of firſt quality
200 half ſacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For ſale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

May 30 dtf

Loſt—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any perſon who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-ſtreet, will be handſomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the beſt Dutch Gunpowder for ſale by Samuel Breck, juſt. No. 89, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

May 27. eo6t